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"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

VOL. XVI. GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1831. NO. 4.

POETRY.

THE LAND OF OUR BIRTH.

There is not a spot in this wide peopled earth,
So dear to the heart as the land of our birth;
'Tis the home of our childhood! the beautiful spot,
Which mem'ry retains when all else is forgot!
May the blessing of God
Ever hallow the sod,
And its vallies and hills by our children be trod.

Can the language of strangers, in accents unknown,
Send a thrill to our bosom like that of our own!
The face may be fair, and the smile may be bland,
But it breathes not the tones of our own native land!
There's no spot on earth
Like the land of our birth,
Where heroes keep guard o'er the altar and hearth!

How sweet is the language which taught us to blend
The dear names of parent, husband and friend,
Which taught us to lisp on our mother's soft breast,
The ballads she sung as she rock'd us to rest!
May the blessing of God
Ever hallow the sod,
And its vallies and hills by our children be trod.

May Columbia long lift her white crest o'er the wave—
The birth-place of science—the home of the brave:
In her cities may peace and prosperity dwell;
May her daughters in beauty and virtue excel;
May her beauty and worth
Bless the land of their birth,
And heroes keep guard o'er the altar and hearth!

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞There is a most excellent moral contained in the following.

AN IRISH STORY.

An Extract from Mr. Lover's laughable Irish Stories.

"They say, at last afther many years of prosperity, that the ould colonel got stricken in years, and he began to have misgivin's in his conscience for his wicked doin's, and his heart was heavy as the fear of death kem upon him; and sure enough, while he had such murnful thoughts, the Divil kem to him and towld him *he should go with him.*

Well, to be sure, the ould man was frightened, but he plucked up his courage and his cuteness, and towld the Divil, in a bantherin' way, jokin' like, that he had partic'lar business thin—that he was goin' to a party, and hoped an *ould friend* wouldn't inconvaynience him that way.

Well, said I, laughing at the put off goin' to a party, the Divil, of course, would take no excuse, and carried him off in a flash of fire!

Oh no, sir, answered the old man, in something of a reproving, or, at least, offended tone, that's the finish. I know very well, of many a story, such as we're talkin' of, but that's not the way of this, which is truth every word what I tell you.

I beg your pardon for the interruption, said I.

No offince in life, sir, said the venerable chronicler, who was now deep in his story, and would not be stopped.

Well, sir, continued he, the Divil said he'd call the next day, and that he must be ready; and sure enough, in the evenin' he kem to him, and when the colonel seen him he reminded him of his bargain that, as long as he could give him some work he couldn't do, he wasn't obleeged to go.

That's thrue, says the Divil.

I'm glad to see you're as good as your word, any how, says the Colonel.

I never bruk my word yet, says the owld chap, cockin' up his horns consaitedly.—honor bright, says he.

Well then, says the colonel, build me a mill down there by the river, says he, and let me have it finished by to-morrow mornin'.

Your will is my pleasure, says the ould chap, and away he wint, and the colonel thought he had Ould Nick at last, and wint to bed quite aisy in his mind. But, jewel machree, sure the first thing he heerd the next mornin' was, that the whole country round was runnin' to see a fine bran new mill that was on the river side, where the evenin' before, not a thing at all at all but rushes was standin', and all, of coorse, wondherin' what brought it there; [illegible] ... We [illegible] often heerd tell that there was one thing the Divil never could do, and I dare say you heerd it too, sir—that is, that he couldn't make a rope out of the sands of the sae; and so, when the ould one kem to him the next day, and said his job was done, and that now the mill was built, he must either tell him somethin' else he wanted built, or come away with him.

So the colonel said it was all over wid him; but, says he, I wouldn't like to go wid you alive; and sure it's all the same to you, alive or dead?

Oh, that won't do, says his friend; I can't wait no more, says he.

I don't want you to wait, my dear friend, says the colonel, all I want is, that you'll be pleased to kill me before you take me away.

With pleasure, says Ould Nick.

But will you promise me my choice of dyin' one partic'lar way? says the colonel.

Half a dozen ways, if it plaze you, says he.

You're mighty obleegin', says the colonel; and so, says he, I'd rather die by bein' hanged with a rope *made out of the sands of the sae*, says he, lookin' mighty knowin' at the Ould Fellow.

I've always one about me, says the Divil, to obleege my friends, says he, and with that he pulls out a rope of sand, sure enough.

Oh, it's game you're makin', says the colonel, growin' as white as a sheet.

The game is mine, sure enough, says the ould fellow, grinnin', with a terrible laugh.

That's not a sand rope at all, says the Colonel.

Isn't it? says the Divil, hitting him across the face with the ind of the rope, and the sand (for it was made of sand sure enough) wint into one of his eyes, and made the tears come with the pain.

That bates all I ever seen or heard, says the colonel, sthrivin' to rally and make another offer, is there any thing you can't do?

Nothin' you can tell me, says the Divil, so you may as well leave off palaverin', and come along at wanst.

Will you give me one more offer? says the colonel.

You don't desarve it, says the Divil, but I don't care if I do—for you see, sir, he was only playin' wid him, and tantalizin' the ould sinner.

All fair, says the colonel, and with that he ax'd him could he stop a woman's tongue?

Thry me, says Ould Nick.

Well then, says the colonel, make my lady's tongue be quiet for the next month, and I'll thank you.

She'll never throuble you again, says Ould Nick; and with that, the colonel heerd roarin' and cryin', and the door of his room was thrown open, and in ran his daughter, and fell down at his feet, telling him her mother had just dropped dead.

The minit the door opened the Divil runs and hides himself behind a big elbow chair, and the colonel was freked almost out of his siven sinses, by raison of the sudden death of his poor lady, let alone the jeopardy he was in himself, seein' how the Divil had forestall'd him every way; and after ringin' his bell, and callin' in his servants, and recoverin' his daughter out of her faint, he was goin' away with her out of the room, when the Divil caught howld of him by the skirt of the coat, and the colonel was obleeged to let his daughter be carried out by the servants, and shut the door after them.

Well, says the Divil, and he grinned and wagged his tail all one as a dog when he is plased—what do you say now? says he.

Oh, says the colonel, only lave me alone until I bury my poor wife, says he, and I'll go with you then, you villain, says he.

Don't call names, says the Divil, you had better keep a civil tongue in your head, says he, and it doesn't become a gintleman to forget good manners.

Well, sir, to make a long story short, the Divil purtended to let him off out of kindness, for three days, until his wife was buried; but the raison of it was this, that when the lady, his daughter, fainted, he loosened the clothes about her throat, and in pullin' some of her clothes away, he tuk off a gowld chain that was on her neck, and put it in his pocket, and the chain had a di[illegible] ... and the Divil darn't touch him while he had the sign of the cross about him.

Well [illegible] ... of God kem home to his poor sowl at last.

[illegible] ... make his heart bould with the words iv life; and sure it was somethin' stringthened him at last, though, as the time drew nigh that the inimy was to come, he didn't feel aisy, and no wonder; and by dad, the three days was past and gone in no time, and the story goes, that at the dead hour of the night, when the poor sinner was readin' away, my jew'l, his heart jumped up to his mouth at gettin' a tap on the shouldher.

Oh, murther! says he, who's there? for he was afraid to look up.

It's me, says the ould one, & he stood right forninst him, and his eyes like coals o' fire, lookin' him through, and he said, with a voice that a'most split his ould heart, Come, says he.

Another day, cried out the poor Col.

Not another hour, said Satan.

Half an hour?

Not a quarther, says the Divil, grinnin', with a bitter laugh, give over your reading, I bid you, says he, and come away wid me.

Only gi' me a few minutes, says he.

Lave off your palaverin', you sneakin' ould sinner, says Satan, you know you 're bought and sowld to me, and a purty bargain I have o' you, you ould baste, says he, so come along at wanst, and he put out his claw to ketch him; but the Colonel took a fast hould o' the Bible, and begged hard that he'd let him alone, and wouldn't harm him until the bit o' candle that was just blinkin' in the socket before him, was burned out.

Well, have it so, you dirty coward, said Ould Nick, and with that he spit an him.

But the poor ould Colonel didn't lose a minit, (for he was cunnin' to the ind) but snatched the little taste o' candle that was forninst him, out o' the candlestick, and, puttin' it an the holy book before him, he shut down the cover an it, and quinched the light.—With that the Divil gave a roar like a bull, and vanished like a flash of fire, and the poor Colonel fainted away in his chair; but the servants heerd the noise, (for the Divil tore off the roof o' the house when he left it) and run into the room, and brought their master to himself agin. And from that day out he was an althered man, and used to have the Bible read to him every day, for he couldn't read himself any more, by raison of losin' his eyesight, when the Divil hit him with the rope o' sand in the face, and afther spit an him; for the sand wint into one eye, and he lost the other that-a-way, savin' your presence. So you see, sir, after all, the Colonel, under Heaven, was too able for the Divil, and by readin' the good book, his sowl was saved, and (glory be to God!) *isn't that mighty improvin'?*

THE UNBELIEVER.

Still round him clung invisibly a chain,
Which gall'd forever; fettering, tho' unseen,
And heavy, though it clank'd not.
CHILDE HAROLD.

I pity the UNBELIEVER—One who can gaze upon the grandeur, and glory, and beauty of the natural universe, and behold not the touches of HIS finger, who is over and with and above all—from my very heart I do commiserate his condition. The Unbeliever! one whose intellect is sealed to the light of revelation; who can gaze upon the sun, and moon, and stars, and upon the unfading and imperishable sky, spread out so magnificently above him, and say that all this is the work of *chance*. The heart of such a being is a dreary and cheerless void.—In him, *mind*—the godlike gift of INTELLECT, is debased—destroyed: all is dark—a fearful and chaotic labyrinth—rayless—cheerless—hopeless! No gleam of light from Heaven penetrates the blackness of the horrible delusion—No voice from the Eternal, bids the desponding heart rejoice—No fancied tones from the harps of seraphims, rouse the dull spirit from its lethargy, or allay the consuming fever of the brain. The wreck of mind is utter—remediless: reason is prostrate; and passion, prejudice and superstition, have reared their temple upon the ruins of intellect.

I pity the Unbeliever. What to him is the revelation from on high, but a sealed book? He sees nothing above, or around, or beneath him, that evidences the existence of a God; and he denies—yea, while standing upon the footstool of Omnipotence, and gazing upon the dazzling throne of Jehovah, he shuts his intellect to the light of reason, and *denies there is a God*.

THE TWO SINES.

The [illegible] ... ed and [illegible] charges; were the beauty of social order would be defaced, and the fountain of earth's felicity broke up. We arrive, then, at the conclusion—The sexes are intended for different spheres, and constructed in conformity to their respective destinations, by Him who bids the oak brave the fury of the tempest, & Alpine flower lean its cheek on the bosom of eternal snows—But disparity does not necessarily imply inferiority. The high places of the earth, with all their pomp and glory, are indeed accessible only to the march of ambition or grasp of power; yet those who pass with faithful and unapplauded zeal through their humble round of duty, are not unnoticed by the Great Taskmaster's eye—and their endowments, tho' accounted poverty among many, prove durable riches in the Kingdom of Heaven."

MORNING.

The Sun never sheds more cheerful beams, and never proclaims more loudly God's glory and goodness, than when he returns after the coolness and dampness of night, and awakes man and inferior animals to the various purposes of their being. A spirit of joy seems breathed over the earth and through the sky. It requires little effort of the imagination to read delight in the kindled clouds, or in the fields bright with dew. This is the time when we can best feel & bless the Power which said 'let there be light,' which 'set a tabernacle for the sun in the heavens,' and made him the dispenser of fruitfulness and enjoyment throughout all regions.

If we look at ourselves, what materials does the morning furnish for devout thought? At the close of the past day, we were exhausted by our labors, and unable to move without wearisome effort. Our minds were sluggish, and could not be held to the most interesting objects. From this state of exhaustion, we sunk gradually into entire insensibility. Our limbs became motionless; our senses were shut as in death. Our thoughts were suspended, or only wandered confusedly and without aim. Our friends, and the universe, were forgotten.

And what a change does the morning bring with it! On waking, we find that sleep, the image of death, has silently infused into us new life. The dim eye has become bright and piercing. The mind is returned from the region of thoughtlessness to its old possessions. Friends are met again with a new interest. We are again capable of devout sentiment, virtuous effort, and christian hope. With what subjects of gratitude, then, does the morning furnish us? We can rarely recall the state of insensibility from which we have just emerged, without a consciousness of our dependence, or think of the renovation of our powers and intellectual being, without feeling our obligation to God.

There is something very touching in the consideration, if we will fix our minds upon it, that God thought of us when we could not think; that he watched over us when we had no power to avert peril from ourselves; that he continued our vital motions, and in due time broke the chain of sleep, and set our imprisoned faculties free.—How fit is it, at this hour, to raise to God the eyes which he has opened, and the arm which he has strengthened; to acknowledge his providence, to consecrate to him the powers he has renovated. How fit that he should be the first object of the thought and affection he has restored!—How fit to employ in his praise the tongue he has loosed, and the breath he has spared.

THE FIRST SAW-MILL.

The old practice in making boards was to split up the logs with wedges; and inconvenient as the practice was, it was no easy thing to persuade the world that it could be done in any better way. Saw-mills were first used in Europe in the 15th century; but so lately as 1555, an English ambassador, having seen a saw-mill in France, thought it a novelty which deserved a particular description. It is amusing to see how the aversion to labor-saving machinery has always agitated England. The first saw-mill was established by a Dutchman in 16[illegible]; but the public outcry against the new-fangled machine was so violent that the proprietor was forced to decamp with more expedition than ever did a Dutchman before. The evil was thus kept out of England for several years, or rather generations; but in 17[illegible] ... timber merchant, ho- [illegible] —N. Y. Paper.

It is the [illegible] of little and frivolous minds to be wholly occupied with the vulgar objects of life.—DR. BLAIR.

Portugal.—To show how closely the priesthood, whose powers must be considerably curtailed by a change of rulers, is allied to the government, there are upwards of one hundred wretchedly demoralized individuals, formed into three bands, without any uniform, and paid by three convents alone, with power superior to the regular police, and unaccountable for their actions to any Minister, but alone to Don Miguel. These men are armed with tremendous bludgeons, and, according to their convents, have a blue, black, or red string through the handles of them. They have, besides, thumb screws, in their pockets. They can go into any house, and carry any man, woman or child, which they do in numbers, to prison.—They beat the most respectable men in the same manner you sometimes see a butcher's man use his master's horse, and even this, I assure you, is but a faint comparison. It was asserted by a partizan of Don Miguel's that this system was absolutely necessary to maintain him in his present situation.

English paper.

Irish Wit.—In a market town not 60 miles from Glasgow, the following dialogue took place between an Irish reaper (considerably under the common stature) and a countryman. Irishman—"Do you ever want any body for the harvest?" Countryman—"Yes." Irishman—"Will you take me?" Countryman—"No ye're too little." Irishman—"Arrah, now, and do you cut *your corn* at the *top*."

A Highlander who sold brooms, went into a barber's shop in Glasgow, a few days since, to get shaved. The barber bought one of his brooms, and, after having shaved him, asked the price of it. 'Two pence,' said the Highlander. 'No, no,' said the barber, 'I'll give you a penny; if that does not satisfy you, take back the broom again.' The Highlander took it, and asked what he had to pay? 'A penny,' said Strap.—'I'll give you a baubee,' said Duncan, 'and if that dinna satisfy ye, ye may put on my beard again.'

A physician, calling one day on a gentleman who had been severely afflicted with the gout, found, to his surprise, the disease gone, and the patient rejoicing in his recovery over a bottle of wine. 'Come along, doctor,' exclaimed the valetudinarian, 'you are just in time to taste this bottle of Madeira; it is the first of a pipe that has just been broached.' 'Ah!' replied the doctor, 'these pipes of Madeira will never do; they are the cause of all your suffering.' 'Well, then,' rejoined the gay incurable, 'fill up your glass, for now that we have found out *the cause*, the sooner we get rid of it the better.'

Equivocal Testimony.—A witness was called upon last week to testify before the county court, concerning the reputation of another witness for veracity. 'Why,' said he, 'I hardly know what to tell you. Mr. ——— sometimes jests and jokes, and then I don't believe him; but when he undertakes to tell any thing for a fact, I believe him about as much as I do the *rest of my neighbors*.'

Midd. Gaz.

THE GRAVE.

'Why,' says Ossian, 'should'st thou build thy hall, son of the winged days? thou lookest from the towers to-day, yet a few years, and the blast of the desart comes—it howls in the empty court, and whistles around thy half worn shield!' Then why should man look forth as he fondly hopes upon the sunny future with the eye of fancy, and lay up the golden visions, which have passed like sunbeams in his pilgrimage, in the hope of brighter ones yet to come, when to-morrow the clods may be heaped on his coffin, and above his quiet rest the sepulchral views tremble in the wind! Alas! if there is aught on earth which should subdue pride—which should make men feel that "the rich and the poor meet together, and that the Lord is maker of them all"—it is the *Grave!* It is there resentment dies—revenge and ambition are satiated: it is there above the urn of sorrow, men must learn that

———"Life is a torrid day;
Parch'd by the wind and sun—
And death, the calm, cool night,
When the weary day is done!"

Ladies Wanted!—A paper printed in the State of Alabama, speaks of a most deplorable and alarming scarcity of young ladies. Every respectable female, native or stranger, found there, is as soon as possible, hurried to the hymeneal altar. The young men are as one hundred to one of the young ladies. Whether the cottons or the [illegible] are frowned upon or not, the ladies are always welcomed with smiles. They shall have protection forever!

The most ignorant can see the faults of others—the most clear-sighted are blind to their own.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

The Adams Sentinel.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, late the residence of WM. GILLILAND, sen dec'd, on *Thursday the 17th instant*, the Personal Property of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs,

a yoke of Oxen, and Beef Cattle, one broad-wheel & one narrow-wheel Wagon, Ploughs, Harrows, Horse-Gears, & a variety of Farming Utensils of all kinds. Wheat and Rye by the bushel, two ten plate Stoves and Pipe, an eight day Clock and Case, and a variety of other articles of Household & Kitchen Furniture, too numerous to insert.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. when attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

F. GILLILAND, & } *Adm's.*
JOS. GILLILAND, }

Nov. 1. ts

FARM FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY to the last Will and Testament of RUDOLPH SPANGLER, deceased, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on *Thursday the 17th day of November next*, on the premises,

A Plantation,

Situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, about one mile from Trostle's Mill, containing about

190 ACRES,

between 25 and 30 of which are in good Meadow; there is a sufficiency of Timber. The improvements are a large two-story Stone House, a large Bank Barn, an excellent Orchard, and a good Spring-house, over a fine spring of water.

Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

MICHAEL DIETRICK, } *Ex'rs.*
RUDOLPH SPANGLER, }

Oct. 11. ts

☞If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of PETER DEARDORFF, deceased, Will be Sold, on *Wednesday the 16th inst.* at 10 o'clock, on the premises,

The Undivided Half of

Two Lots of Ground,

In the town of Berlin, Hamilton township, bounded by Lot of T. Stevens on the N. W. and Alley on S. and E. fronting on the Turnpike or Main-street, & known on the general plan of said town by Nos. 29 and 30, on which are erected a one-story Log House, Shop and Stable, a good Garden, and Fruit-trees, a well of water at the door. To be sold as the Estate of Peter Deardorff, deceased.

—ALSO—

On Thursday the 17th inst. at 10 o'clock, on the premises,

The Undivided Half of

A PLANTATION,

Situated in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Myers, Jonathan Neely, Esq. and others, containing 199 ACRES and allowance, on which are erected a one-story Log Dwelling-house, Stone Spring house, Double Log Barn, a good well of water at the door, with a good Orchard; a good proportion of Wood, Meadow, and Upland.

HENRY MYERS,
Ex'r of Peter Deardorff, dec'd.

Nov. 1. ts

VALUABLE

MILL PROPERTY, AT PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 19th of November. inst.* on the premises, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Liberty & Cumberland townships, Adams county, Pennsylvania, containing

300 ACRES,

more or less, adjoining lands of Alexander Horner, John Harper, Jacob Waybright and others—on which are erected a three-story

BRICK MILL,

on Marsh-creek, (a never failing stream,) in which there are two pair of Burrs and one pair of Chopping Stones: a two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, and the necessary Out-houses. A good proportion of the farm is cleared, Timber-land, &c. To be sold as the property of JACOB STONER, dec'd.

Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, at the time and place of sale, by

THOS. C. MILLER, *Adm'r.*
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Nov. 8. ts

☞Look Out.

LAST NOTICE!

I NOW, for the third and last time, request all those who know themselves indebted to me, either by Note or Book Account, of long standing, to call and pay the same on or before the *10th of this month*—as sufficient indulgence has been given.

J. B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 1. 3t

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 25th day of November inst*, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following *REAL ESTATE*, viz.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jesse D. Newman, Jacob Hartman, and others, containing 15 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story log Dwelling-house, with a well of water at the door, a double Log Barn, and an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *James Collins.*

ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Fleshman, James Lockhart and others, containing 53 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a 1½ story Log Dwelling-house, double Log Barn, Log Spring-house, and two Orchards. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *John Schlosser.*

ALSO,

In pursuance of a Writ of Levari Facias,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Hartzell, Adam Forney and Philip Hartzell, containing about 14 Acres and 151 Perches, on which are erected a two-story Log Dwelling-house, Log Stable, Tanyard, Log Shop, Log Mill-house, and an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Samuel Neely.*

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 8, 1831. ts

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOHN MILLER,

deceased, to wit:—Samuel Miller, John Miller, (whose share is transferred by deed to Frederick Snyder,) Andrew Miller, and Moses Miller—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Monday the 28th day of November next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct 4. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JOHN SHRIVER,

Esq. deceased, to wit:—Elizabeth, intermarried with John Miller, whose share is assigned to David Miller, Magdalena, intermarried with Joseph Heagy, and the heirs of Mary, who was intermarried with David Werner, (who died before the said John Shriver,) to wit: Margaret Werner, and James Werner, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Monday the 28th day of November next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 4. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOSEPH DIETRICH,

deceased, to wit:—John Dietrich, Christina, intermarried with Abraham Peters, Joseph Dietrich, Peter Dietrich, and Abraham Dietrich—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Monday the 28th day of November next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 4. tc

NOW'S THE TIME!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

THE TWENTY-THIRD CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 19th of Nov.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of $20,000		51	50
1	10,000	51	40
1	2,500	51	30
1	1,270	51	25
10	1,000	102	20
10	500	1530	10
20	200	11475	5
40	100		

Tickets, $5, Halves, $2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, Nov. 8. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 22,

51 34 41 24 7 37 19 42 54

STRAYS.

THREE head of Horned CATTLE came to the subscriber, living near Millers-Town, on the 3d of October last—two of which are Heifers, one entirely black, the other black and white—the third a steer, and red and white. Neither of them appears to be above three years old.

JAMES MOORE.

Nov. 8. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 26th day of November next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of JOHN FICKES, Esq. deceased, containing

31 ACRES

and 38 Perches, with allowance, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjacent to the town of Petersburg, (York Springs,) adjoining lands of Fletcher Moorhead, Jacob Gardner and others, on which are erected a large and convenient two-story Brick House & Kitchen, a Brick Spring-house, a double Barn, and frame Wood-house There is a never-failing spring of water convenient to the house and barn, with a fountain pump near the kitchen door About 7 acres of the above Tract are cleared, and under good fence; the remainder covered with excellent Timber. There is an Orchard of Peach and Apple Trees on the premises.

—ALSO—

A Town Lot,

adjoining the Town of Petersburg.

—ALSO—

A Lot of Ground,

in the town of Petersburg, on which are erected a Frame House and Stable.

A stream of water runs through this Lot.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

JACOB FICKES, & } *Adm's.*
PETER H SMITH, }
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 4. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of Orphans' Court of Adams county, the Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on *Friday the 25th, and Saturday the 26th of November next*, at 12 o'clock, M. on each day, on the premises, the following REAL ESTATE, part of the Estate of Jacob Grunar, deceased, viz:

One Tract,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Nicholas Bear and Benjamin Blubaugh, containing FIVE ACRES, on which are erected a Log House and Stable, also a small Orchard and a never-failing spring of water. This Tract will be sold on the 25th of November next.——ALSO,

Two Lots of Ground,

Adjoining each other, in the town of Mummasburg, Adams county, containing 40 Perches each, and adjoining lands of Solomon Hartman and Abraham Munema. Said last described Tracts will be sold on the 26th of November next.

Attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known on the days of sale, by

DAVID WILLS, *Adm'r.*
By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 18. ts

M. C. CLARKSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

comprising almost every article in his line, from a *Mousetrap* to a *Anvil*

[illegible]

CEDAR WARE,

BASKETS,

Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &

LIGHTNING RODS,

With Brass Points.

Gettysburg, May 31. tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL PLATING Establishment,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS,

Coach and Gig Mounting.

Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,

BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,

WINKERS & PADS,

Top and Trace Finishers,

ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

☞All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. tf

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FALL & WINTER GOODS.

DANNER & ZIEGLER,

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a Stock of GOODS suitable to the Season, of a quality and prices which will be a sufficient inducement to attract the attention of any person who is disposed ☞*to buy Good and Handsome Goods* CHEAP. They have come to the determination of doing principally a

Cash and Country Produce

business; therefore, their old Customers and the Public generally, (to whom they return thanks for past favors) may rest assured of purchasing Goods on the most reasonable terms—as they will not suffer themselves to be undersold by any house in the County—They have enlarged their Store room, and also invested, in addition to their former Stock, about FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS. ☞Their Stock of Goods consists of a General Assortment of the following articles, viz.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES

China, Glass & Queens-ware,

(A NEW STYLE,)

Hardware, Plated Saddlery

LEGHORN, STRAW, GIMP, NAVARINO, AND DUNSTABLE BONNETS,

COACH TRIMMINGS, &c.

A General Assortment of

Classical and Theological

BOOKS,

STOVES, of all patterns,

A first-rate quality of Nova-Scotia

GRINDSTONES, &c. &c.

They deem it needless to give a further detail of Articles, as they keep a General Assortment. All they ask is a call from their friends, and they may rest assured of not going away dissatisfied.

Gettysburg, Sept. 27. tf

Extensive Manufactory

OF

PLATED WARES,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

JOHN WALLACE,

(Late of the well-known Firm of Wallace & Proctor, in Carlisle.)

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he has purchased the Establishment of MILLER & LITTLE, on East Middle-street, Gettysburg, where he is now manufacturing all kinds of

PLATED SADDLERY,

Harness & Carriage

MOUNTINGS, &c.

of a superior quality—of which a full supply will always be kept on hand—It is well known, that at his Establishment in Carlisle, he was enabled to sell his wares lower than they could be purchased for in the Cities; and he is determined that his Establishment in Gettysburg shall be conducted upon the same principles.

☞All orders from abroad for any article in his line, shall be attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Aug. [illegible] tf

[illegible]

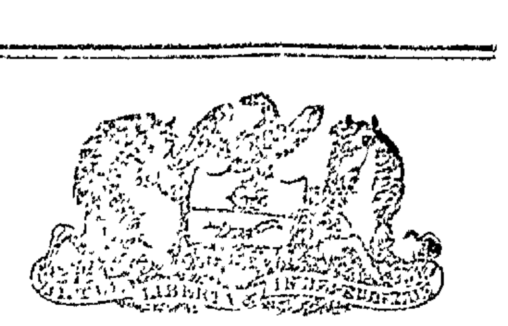
MICHAEL SHRIVER.

[illegible]

provided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, } Sept. 13, 1831. } tc



PROCLAMATION.

IN pursuance of a Writ issued by GEORGE WOLF, Esq. Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, Notice is hereby Given to the Electors of Adams County, that an

ELECTION

For One Member of Congress

to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of WM RAMSEY, Esq. in the District composed of the Counties of Adams, Franklin, Cumberland and Perry, will be held on

Tuesday the 22d day of November next,

at the several Districts, composed of the following Townships, viz:

In the First District, composed of the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

In the Second District, composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Mr. Bishop, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of the township of Berwick, and that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying east and north of a public road leading from the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, to Dellone's Mill, at the house of Francis Hiidt, in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the townships of Huntington and Latimore, at the house of Thomas Reed, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Huntington.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-Town.

In the Sixth District, composed of the township of Hamilton, at the house of John Picking, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District, composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of W and F. Hapke, in said township.

In the Eighth District, composed of the township of Straban, at the house now occupied by John Gourley, in Hunters Town.

In the Ninth District, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Christian Boocher, in said township

In the Tenth District, composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oaster, in M'Sherrys-Town.

In the Eleventh District, composed of the township of Tyrone, at the house of John Harman, in Heidlersburg, in said township.

In the Twelfth District, composed of the township of Mountjov, at the house now occupied by John Norbeck, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District, composed of that part of the township of Mountpleasant, lying west and south of a public road leading from Mr. Dellone's Mill, to the farm formerly occupied by George Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg turnpike road, at the house now occupied by Samuel Swope, in Bonaughtown.

In the Fourteenth District, composed of the township of Reading, at the public school-house in the town of Hampton.

By an Act regulating the Elections of this Commonwealth, it is made the duty of the Judges, Inspectors and Clerks, who officiated at the last General Election, to attend and perform the duties required of them at this Election. They will therefore attend at the place of holding the Election in their respective Districts, on said day, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties enjoined on them by said Act. The Return Judges of the several Election Districts will meet at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on *Friday the 25th of November*, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Oct 18, 1831. tc

ELECTION.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, } *October 11, 1831.* }

NOTICE is hereby Given, to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, that an Election for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS, to serve one [illegible] at the Banking-house, on [illegible] *day of November next.*

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

Oct. [illegible] tc

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

[illegible] the Property [illegible] Adams county [illegible] Mr. John Shriver, [illegible] contains

[illegible] ACRES,

[illegible]

[illegible] HOUSE,

[illegible] BARN, &c.

[illegible] by the Tenant on the premises. ☞For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. M'PHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 15. tf

ADAMS SENTINEL.
Gettysburg, Nov. 22.

☞MR. CLAY has been elected to the Senate of the United States, from Kentucky, agreeably to the wishes and expectations of his friends, who thought his distinguished talents were needed in that body at this crisis. The election took place on the 10th inst. and Mr. Clay was chosen on the first ballot, by a joint vote of both houses. The vote stood—for Mr. Clay, 73—Col. R. M. Johnson, 64—Mr. Pope, 1. Mr. Clay's majority, 9! Last year, the parties were so equally divided, that no election could be had! Will the Jacksonites pretend now to deny Mr. Clay the State of Kentucky?

☞The Election in the State of N. York has terminated signally in favor of the Jackson party, who will have, it is thought, a proportion of more than 3 to 1 in the Legislature, as respects the anti-masonic party—between whom and the Regency party, as it is called, the contest principally laid—the Clay party settling tickets but in few counties. The Albany Evening Journal (anti-masonic) says—"The Election is over, and the Regency have carried the State, by an overwhelming majority.—For this disastrous result, we were unprepared. But those who tilt must abide the issue, be it auspicious or otherwise."

Massachusetts Election—Returns have been received from 103 towns, which give Mr. Lincoln, the National Republican candidate for Governor, 14,833—Mr. Lathrop (anti-masonic) 7287—Mr. Morton (Jackson) 4844.

Steam-Boat Explosion.—The Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser contains the following paragraph, under date of the 11th inst.

On Tuesday last, two gentlemen of Louisville, with their friends, crossed over in the Steam Ferry Boat to the Indiana shore, to settle a difference between them by duel. The boat was crowded with passengers, who went over to witness the scene. After the duel, in which one of the parties was slightly wounded in the head, all hands embarked on board the boat, to return to Louisville, when both boilers bursted, and four persons were instantly killed, viz Mr. Logue of Louisville. Mr. Crew of Jeffersonville Springs, the engineer and fireman; one person since dead, and several others wounded, one of whom is not expected to recover—From the number of hats and shoes found, it is feared there were more deaths than are here reported.

A case of slander was recently decided, by arbitration, in Bradford county, Pa. in which General McKean, Secretary of the Commonwealth, was plaintiff, and Orrin P. Ballord defendant.—The slanderous words for which the action was brought, consisted in charging the plaintiff with swearing false, as a witness, under oath, in a case sometime before decided in the Common Pleas of that county. The defendant made no attempt at justification; and the arbitrators awarded for the plaintiff $600 damages, and costs.

Georgia.—WILSON LUMPKIN has been installed in the office of Governor of Georgia. He delivered his inaugural address to the Legislature on the 10th inst. His majority over Gilmer, as officially declared, is 1442.

The house of Rothschild, in Europe, is computed to be worth 70 millions of pounds sterling. It was established in the latter end of the last century, by Mayer Anselum Rothschild, at Frankfort, Germany, who died in 1812, leaving his business to five sons, who are now alive.

Intemperance.—A letter from an English surgeon in Warsaw, states the following facts:—

"It has been proved that out of every hundred individuals carried off by the cholera, NINETY were addicted to the use of spirituous liquors. The ravages which this complaint will make amongst the Russians, must be immense, as they are in the constant habit of drinking brandy. Marshal Diebitsch used to drink brandy and punch frequently during the day.

"The women very rarely become addicted to the use of spirituous liquors; and few of them have been attacked by the cholera."

A true Nimrod Wildfire.—A member of the Kentucky Legislature, not long since bit off the ear of the Sheriff, and then took to his heels.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG.

The following persons were yesterday chosen Directors of this Institution for the ensuing year:

Robert Smith,	Henry Wirt,
George Smyser,	David Newman,
Wm. M'Clellan,	Lewis Motter,
T. Stevens,	Jacob Troxel,
Samuel Fahnestock,	Henry Bittinger,
George Himes,	John Kerr.
Martin Lohr,	

A writer in the Petersburg (Virginia) Intelligencer says—

"The sentiment is gaining ground in Virginia, that the whole African race ought to be removed from among us. Many people feel unwilling to die and leave their posterity exposed to all the ills which, from the existence of slavery in our State, they have themselves so long felt.

"Others are unwilling themselves longer to suffer these inconveniences—some of our best citizens are already removing—others will doubtless follow, unless they can see a probability that, at some period, the evil will be taken away."

In the Diario of Havana, of the 25th ult. we notice the sentence pronounced by a Council of War for the Naval Department, upon seventeen individuals tried and convicted of piracy on the high seas; of whom seven were condemned to death, eight to the public works for ten years, and one to the same for six years, and one pardoned.—This sentence shows that the Spanish government has a proper sense of honor, justice, and humanity, and that while its ships of war are zealously employed in the pursuit and capture of pirates, its tribunals are equally earnest in bringing them to condign punishment.

It is not long since a similar result was proclaimed at Porto Rico, where some eight or ten wretches were likewise condemned to the same fate.—Such proceedings on the part of Spain, united to the vigilant exertions of our ships of war on those seas, must eventually destroy a traffic as horrid as barbarous. It is to be hoped that so laudable an example will be followed by the governments of some of the neighboring islands, who too often are apt to wink at such nefarious proceedings, and even allow an asylum to vessels of a piratical or suspicious description.

Nat. Gazette.

Simple Cure for Intemperance.—If the invalid should for a week or ten days adopt a *milk diet of bread or supaun and milk*, he will find that he will have no inclination to drink *any kind* of liquors. The great cause of drinking in *every* country, is the use of *meats*, which overload the stomach and require some stimulant to throw them off. In the countries where milk is the chief food, there is *no intemperance*. The Arab is a witness to prove this

The Chillicothe Supporter states, the Ohio Canal had been filled with water to a point very near that town, & that by the finishing of a small piece of work there would be a continuous navigable line of two hundred & fifty miles opened between Chillicothe and Lake Erie.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

A correspondent of the Pennsylvania Whig, who has written a very able article on the subject of the Presidency, advances the opinion that the vote of Maryland would be given to Gen. JACKSON, if Mr. CLAY were withdrawn, and appeals to us to sustain his conviction. We have heretofore stated, and have seen no reason to retract the opinion, that Mr. CLAY is the only man yet named as a candidate, that can carry this State against Gen. JACKSON. We profess to have some knowledge of the state of parties in Maryland; and we speak advisedly when we say, that if Mr. CLAY be withdrawn, the contest for the Presidency will be yielded in this State, although the National Republicans may still preserve the ascendancy in the Legislature.

The Portland Courier of the 8th inst. says—"The Executive Council adjourned this forenoon, without *declaring war* with the British Provinces. A statement of their proceedings on the subject will be published in the course of a week."

From Smyrna—Capt. Howes, of the brig Hebe, arrived at Boston from Smyrna, whence she sailed on the 8th September, states that the U. S ship John Adams was at Vourla, undergoing the process of purification, she having lost seven or eight of her men by the cholera morbus.

Forbidding the Bans.—The king of Saxony, says a late French paper, has issued a decree, which prohibits young people to marry before the completion of their 21st year, under pain of fine and imprisonment. We guess that a similar edict in this country, abridging the *inalienable rights* of lovely woman, would create a mighty flirting of fans.

Such a law would be *nullified* with as little ceremony, and with quite as much effect by the young ladies of this republic as the Southrons are *nullifying* the Tariff Law.—*Cin. Chron.*

A London paper states, that the eatables alone, for the banquet in Westminster Hall, at the coronation of Geo. IV. were chalked at £25,000!

SWITZERLAND, Indiana—In the year 1801, three families, consisting of seventeen persons, left Switzerland in Europe, for this country. In the year 1803, they settled what we now term Switzerland proper, on the rich and fertile banks of the Ohio, half a mile below Vevay. The amount of their riches all that time, consisted in athletic bodies, industrious, economical & temperate habits, and seven dollars in money. This stock was not misimproved. They planted vineyards, and commenced the cultivation of the grape. They now manufacture from four to five thousand gallons of wine yearly, which is known in market as the "Vevay wine." They have some of the most beautiful orchards in the western country, being the most rich and delicious fruit. Of the seventeen persons who came to this country together, all are living except two, and those two died in good old age. They are now eighty four in number, making a very good increase for 28 years. From time to time accessions have been made to their numbers, by emigrants from their native country, so that there are now in Switzerland and its vicinity about 200 Swiss; and we venture to say that the same number of people cannot be found in the United States of America, in whose honesty and integrity more confidence can be placed. They live and associate with one another as human beings should, like members of one great family. Retaining most of the customs of their native land, they are generally surrounded by plenty, and in their dwellings are found cheerfulness and hospitality.—*Vevay Monitor.*

Of all the Ex-Sovereigns (9 in number) Hessein, the dethroned Dey of Algiers, would seem to be spending his time most agreeably in Paris. He receives the Parisian beauties in the morning, dines with Ministers and other notables of the city, and may be seen in his box at the opera every evening. His movements are all recorded in the newspapers, by some of which he is held up as a model of meekness and philanthropy.

Value of a Nail.—We have been told that the first nail ever seen in Madagascar was taken from a boat at Riotea.—It was a spike, and brought hither by its fortunate possessor as something of rare value. And so it proved, for he made no small gain by lending it out for hire to canoe builders to bore holes in the sides of their planks. Afterwards another lucky fellow got hold of a nail, and not knowing how such a thing came into existence, he shrewdly conjectured that it must have been formed by a process of vegetation.—Wherefore, to propagate so valuable an exotic, he planted his nail in the ground, but waited in vain for the blade, the bud, the blossom, and the fruit. This man is still living, and has not heard the last of his speculation, being often reminded, to his no small chagrin, of the folly by which he acquired at least one piece of knowledge.

Tyerman & Bennet's Voyage.

The writer of an interesting letter, to the Editors of the N. Y. Gazette, dated Paris, Sept. 8, 1831, says—"I have been somewhat interested within a few days, by seeing a newly invented machine for *grinding wheat*, &c. of so simple a construction, that if the results are such as the inventor assures me they are, and I have no reason to doubt his word, because he has machines already in operation, and misstatements could be easily detected, it must in a few years, do away with the old method of grinding with stones. A machine capable of being worked by one man, grinds forty pounds of French wheat (about 44 lbs. of English) in an hour, capable of making more than a barrel of flour per day, allowing eight hours labor. The flour is bolted at the same operation, and comes out superfine flour. It is made without heating the flour in the least, which is considered to add to the quality of the flour, and to render it more fit for keeping; and he assures me that it produces more flour from grinding it finer, and that the result of a trial made by the first baker in Paris, is that there was a gain of eight per cent. in the quality of bread over flour made in the ordinary way. There appears to be no doubt of its success. The inventor is now constructing a machine of *two* horse power, which he says, will be capable of doing as much work as *two* pairs of six feet burr stones, worked by an *eight* horse power. This will make a revolution among the millers, but revolutions in these times are of every day occurrence.

"I am going to night to see a machine said to be capable of throwing water to the height of 150 feet, by the power of *two* men. The result of the experiment I will give you in my next."

Dreamers, take care!—A man employed by a farmer, in Virginia, was heard to say in his sleep, "I didn't kill him—I only shot at him, and he fell." This simple expression led his bedfellow to suspect him, and he has since been taken into custody as an accomplice in the murder of a constable in Norfolk.

Gold in the West.—The Western Annotator, published at Salem, (Indiana,) contains a statement of gold having been found near Bedford, in that State, in considerable quantities. They had better stick to farming their fine land.

Pressure of sand against walls.—Loose sand, enclosed between two walls, acts as a wedge, and will ultimately force out the weaker wall of the two. A limekiln was built some few years ago, at a seaport town, and in order to prevent an ornamental exterior of calcareous stone from being affected by the heat, a double wall was contrived, having a space of four inches in the centre filled with sand. The shaking caused by the carts passing near caused a gradual settlement of the sand, and before long the external wall gave way in all directions. Loose earth produces the same effect, but in a less degree: and it is observable, that walls built against banks of earth, though they resist the pressure perfectly well at first, yield to it by degrees, and ultimately fall, whenever the earth is of a crumbling nature. The formula, for calculating the necessary thickness of such wall, does not take into account this singular wedge-like property; indeed, it might be difficult to assign any force equivalent to so extraordinary a pressure, where dry loose sand is the substance of the soil.

Two brothers named Bell, recently committed a most cruel murder on a boy named Taylor, near London. The youngest murderer, quite a child, turned king's evidence, and escaped punishment. He is now making large sums of money by exhibiting himself at fairs and other considerable meetings, and giving to the delicately curious an account of the murder, in which he had a much greater share than his brother, who was hung.

Political Blockheads.—There never was a party, faction, sect, or cabal whatsoever, in which the most ignorant were not the most violent, for a bee is not a busier animal than a blockhead.—However, such instruments are necessary to politicians; and, perhaps, it may be with States as well as with clocks, which must have some dead weights hanging to them to help to regulate the finer and more useful parts.—*Pope.*

Unwelcome Present.—A fellow lately called upon a respectable merchant, with a quantity of hams, which he offered to dispose of "very cheap."—"But what if they are fu' o' maggots?" said the cautious purchaser. "If they are, why, I will give you them for nothing," said the ham seller. In the course of a few days the shopkeeper had occasion to cut up one of his bargain, when lo! as thick "as motes in the sun beam," myriads of mites petrified his vision. The Irishman having been summoned to refund the cash he had so knavishly extracted from the shopkeeper, appeared in Court apparently ignorant of any crime. The matter being explained by the purchaser, he was asked what he had to say in his defence. "Why, he bought the hams, my Lord." "But you said you would give them for nothing if there were any maggots." "And do I not, sure? I make him a present of every mother's son of them, and much good may they do him." The shopkeeper, who now saw that the maggots were the only present Pat had agreed for, reluctantly left the bar.—*Edinburg Evening Post.*

Nadir Shad, when encouraging the Persians to attack the Turks, said—"You need not have any fear or anxiety respecting this nation, for God has given them but two hands; one of which is absolutely necessary to keep on their caps, and the other to hold up their trowsers; and if they had a third, it would be employed to hold their pipes: they have, therefore, none to spare for a sword or shield."

A Pole pleading for Poland.—At a recent meeting in Washington city in favor of the Poles, the following incident occurred:

Several speakers had addressed the meeting, some of them very eloquently, and all with effect, when Col. Lehmanowski arose and stated that he was a Pole by birth, but had the honor of being a citizen of the United States. Imagine a man of Herculean stature, with the bold, frank bearing of an old soldier, addressing a large assembly, amongst which are many ladies. He has just enough of a foreign accent to remind you, that it is a Pole pleading for unhappy, heroic Poland—tears are slowly trickling down his face—and he says:

"I have seen much misfortune in my time, but it could never make me weep—now, I cannot restrain my tears, for I am pleading the cause of my native land before the inhabitants of a city which bears the name of Washington, and in his name I ask of you to aid the cause of liberty. God is my witness! that, if ever the freedom of my adopted country should be threatened, I would shed the last drop of my blood in its defence. Yes! and *this boy* should also fight for America!"

As he uttered these last words, he held up his son, a fine, spirited looking lad of about ten years of age. All this may look simple upon paper, but the effect upon the meeting was electric.—Long, loud, and hearty cheering followed. Surely, thought I, this answers Demosthenes' definition of oratory—it is indeed "action!"

Three Saw-mills were burnt in Saccarappa, Maine, on the night of the 8th instant.

Accident.—The brig Lucilla on the night of the 7th inst. ran foul of a fishing Smack in the bay of Boston, and in the collision three of the hands of the Lucilla were thrown overboard and unfortunately drowned. No material injury was done to the Smack.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	5 37	Oats,	36
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 19	Whiskey,	32
Corn,	42 to 52	Plaister,	4 50
Rye,	76 to 80	Feathers,	40

MARRIED,

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. S. Gutelius, Mr. *Jonathan Kleinpeter*, to Miss *Mary Zeller*—both of this county.

On the 10th inst. by the same, Mr. *James Creps*, of this county, to Miss *Susannah Maus*, of Frederick county, Md.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, Mr *Henry Crum*, to Miss *Catharine Steinour*—both of Menallen township.

On Tuesday last, by the same, Mr. *Thomas Sillick*, to Miss *Elizabeth Knouse*—both of Menallen township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *Arthur Stevens*, of Cumberland county, to Miss *Mary Swisher*, of Tyrone township, Adams county.

In the State of Tennessee, on the 6th ult. Dr. *Wm. H. Thompson*, to Miss *Hannah L. Gilliland*, daughter of Samuel Gilliland, deceased, formerly of this county.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. C. Weyl, Mr. *Thomas Grammer*, of Franklin township, to Miss *Mary Ann Saltzgiver*, daughter of Mr. George Saltzgiver, of Straban township.

DIED,

On Friday last, *John Lucius*, infant son of John L. Fuller, Esq. of this borough, aged 3½ months.

On Tuesday evening last, *Jonathan Neely*, Esq. of Tyrone township, aged 73 years.

At Huntingdon, Pa. on Tuesday evening last, MOSES M'CLEAN, Esq. Attorney at Law, formerly of Harrisburg, and brother of Wm. M'Clean, Esq. of this borough.

On the 14th ult. Mrs. *Sarah Monfort*, of Straban township, in the 64th year of her age.

On the 8th inst. Mrs. *Barbara Miller*, of Mountpleasant township, in the 88th year of her age.

On the 4th inst. Mrs. *Mary Little*, consort of Mr. Henry Little, of Littles-Town, in the 59th year of her age.

On the same day, *Margaret*, daughter of Mr. John Ungerer, of Germany township, in the 10th year of her age. This unfortunate child was instantly killed, by having her head smashed by the rolling of a log, which her father was putting on the saw-mill.—*Comp.*

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, late the residence of ALEXANDER HORNER, dec'd, on *Tuesday the 6th day of December next*, the Personal Property of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs,

and Beef Cattle, two Wagons & Farming Utensils of all kinds, Wheat, Rye, Corn and Cloverseed by the bushel, Hay by the ton, a quantity of Wool, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture too numerous to insert.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. when attendance and a reasonable credit will be given.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,
Will be Exposed to Public Sale, the following Real Estate of said deceased, viz.:—

Four Lots of Ground,

Situate in Liberty township, Adams county:

No. 1—(WOODLAND,) containing 10 Acres and 102 Perches.

No. 2—(WOODLAND,) containing 2 Acres and 82 Perches.

No. 3—(WOODLAND,) containing about 6 Acres.

No. 4—containing 13 Acres and 56 Perches, half a mile from Moritz's Tavern, on which is a House and Stable.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Woodland,

containing 102 Acres and 140 Perches, near Maria Furnace, in Hamiltonban township.

☞Terms made known on the day of sale, by

ELI HORNER, *Ex'r.*

Nov. 22. 1s

SPLENDID SCHEME!

THE TWENTY-FOURTH CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON
Saturday the 3d of Dec'r.
69 *Number Lottery*—10 *Drawn Ballots.*

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	74	150
1	20,000	50	60
1	10,000	100	50
1	3,150	100	40
12	1,000	200	30
19	500	1900	20
29	300	12350	10

Tickets, $10—Halves, $5;
Other Shares in proportion.
FOR SALE AT
CLARKSON'S,
Gettysburg, Nov. 22. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 23,
36 48 18 34 2 40 21 45 57

☞BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office.

POLAND.

Proclamation issued by the Polish Commander-in-Chief after the army had retired from Warsaw:—

Head-quarters at Kunow, Sept. 12.

Poles! Four days ago a most sanguinary and obstinately contested battle was fought under the walls of our capital. Before the eyes of our wives, sisters and mothers, under the view of the whole city of Warsaw, the Polish troops have slain more than 20,000 of the enemy, and the entrenchments which were formed by the labor of your fellow citizens have now become the grave of the invaders. To save the town from destruction, to weaken the force of the enemy, our troops have evacuated the capital. The cannon, ammunition and all implements of defence, the Government, the Deputies, all the Magistrates, have withdrawn with the Commander-in-Chief and the army to Modlin. General Krukowiecki is no longer President of the Government.

In consequence of an armistice, hostilities are for a moment suspended; but, my countrymen, let not that moment be for you a period of repose which might divert you from the great object of the deliverance of your native land; employ it rather to redouble your strength in new efforts to establish the existence and independence of Poland.

Is Warsaw alone our country? Do its walls and its inhabitants within so narrow a circuit form the limits of the nation! After so many great sacrifices, after so many dearly achieved victories, which have justly astonished the world, shall our high thoughts, our feelings, our hopes,—shall all these be at the last moment of expectation dissipated, as if the waters of the Warthe, the Vistula, the Dnieper, the Bug and the Dwina, did not present to us the inheritance of our fathers, which, again reconquered, we will convey to our children! Who then would treacherously violate the sacred oath we have sworn, to shed the last drop of our blood in the defence of the last foot of our native land? No! The Pole is too proud to fail in a pledge given in the face of the whole world, or to look forward with a doubt of victory while he is still able to lift an arm. He who can value liberty, who calls himself a freeman, will also know how to break the fetters attempted to be imposed upon him.

Poles!—Yet one moment more of endurance and resignation, and the end of the glorious contest, whose result will be the restoration of our freedom, independence and rights, is at hand. The scale of victory must preponderate in favor of the zeal and resolution of our soldiers, and the sacrifices of our citizens. History exhibits no example of a united nation striving to obtain one great object, being deceived in its hope. Did not our enemies, nineteen years ago, lose their capital—and, notwithstanding, was not their nationality and independence secured? Never let us forget that we owe every thing to our country—our common mother. Her existence is ours—we wear her chains. Then let us once more renew in our hearts the already sworn oath, that we resolve to be a free people—that we will not lay down the sword of our fathers until we recover liberty and independence. Henceforth let our motto be "Death or victory!" And when we shall stand in order of battle, we will meet the enemy with the cry—"Live the country!" and thus will we conquer. ROZISKI.

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In a lecture recently given at Paris, by the great political economist Say, he observed that the population of the United States had doubled itself every one-and-twenty years, and that if even there had been no importation whatever of foreign settlers, the population would have doubled itself in every period of twenty-one years, & four or five months; so little influence does emigration exercise in respect of the increase of the American population. War, famine, and epidemical diseases, produce but little effect upon the general mass: and in proof of this fact, it has been matter of close calculation, that Napoleon's wars, which were long, murderous and imprudent, even supposing that the waste of French lives had annually amounted to three hundred thousand men, would not have prevented the population of France from reaching fifty-three millions in a space of two-and-twenty years.

Tax on Bibles.—It is stated in the London papers, that Andrew Strahan, Esq printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, who died on Thursday the 25th ult. has left £700,000 in legacies. It is not generally known, but it ought to be generally known, that on the printing of Acts of Parliament, the King's printer has a profit of about 100 per cent beyond that which other printers, were there an open competition, would be contented to take; and that on Bibles and Testaments, printed by the King's printer, and the two universities, there is a profit of between 50 and 100 per cent. charged to the public, beyond the ordinary printers' profit! No wonder that one who has shared in such monopolies should have been able to leave £700,000. But what a shame it is that the Word of God should be thus taxed, to put money into the pockets of a couple of individuals, or into the coffers of a couple of lazy corporations. Of the money subscribed to the Bible Society, for the distribution of the Scriptures, no smaller sum than £500,000 has been absorbed by those monopolists! Or, in other words, they have pocketed as much money of that Society as would have put into circulation ten millions of bound copies of the New Testament! An inquiry into this most flagrant abuse of patent rights is now taking place, and it becomes every man who desires the distribution of the Scriptures, to protest against the iniquitous impost.—*Manchester Times.*

FRANKLIN W. LEE.

The Louisiana Planter, or a Game at High Life.

This distinguished personage in his career through the country appears to have come to a pause in New-York.—A friend has furnished us with some account of the gentleman's late sojourn in this town, from which our N. York and Baltimore friends will learn that we Portland folks have some cause to sympathise with them.

He arrived here from the West, an entire stranger, and without letters—calling himself Franklin W. Lee, a planter from Louisiana, travelling for his health. He very soon let it be known that himself and a younger brother owned two sugar plantations—the average income of which was some 10 or 12,000 dollars per annum. These were startling facts, to let out, away down East here, and when taken in connexion with a pair of *large gold-mounted spectacles* that bestrided his nose, were considered sufficient evidence that Mr. Lee was a very wealthy, and of course a very great and worthy man—a first-rate gentleman. The good people of Portland soon gave him to understand that such was the opinion they entertained of him, and they should treat him accordingly. Mr. Lee was aware of the importance of following up his advantage: he played the gentleman to perfection—gave dinners—affected the epicure—knew every body's friends & acquaintances in the South—and thus managed to get himself into the first society in the place. There was nothing like Mr. Lee, the great Louisiana planter; there was no having a small or large party without him.

These things went along smoothly for a few days, when all of a sudden, Mr. Lee was numbered among the missing—having left some of his new friends *minus* a few hundred dollars.

He pretended to have large deposits in the U. S. Bank, for the convenience of drawing through the several branches as he travelled the country; he accordingly [illegible] check in the branch bank for collection, and being a little short, obtained a few hundred dollars of some friends until the check should be paid.

The Sunday preceding his departure rumor reached town of an insurrection among the negroes in Louisiana. This was alarming news to Mr. Lee; his younger brother was on the plantations and might be murdered by the blacks, while he was in the north, drinking champaigne for his health. It was too much for his tender sensibilities, it entirely unmanned him—he walked the room in agony, until at length a flood of tears came to his relief. Under these distressing circumstances, he determined to start the next morning for the west, and accordingly did so, leaving his creditors to receive their pay when the check was paid, which in due time came back *protested.*

After leaving Portland, he was first heard from at Lowell, Mass. where he passed by the name of Jones, and subsequently at Providence, where he had resumed the name of Lee; and lastly at New-York, where he was arrested by the name of Bernard Watson, & where it is presumed, he will find it convenient to exchange his gold spectacles for a pair of goggles, to keep the granite dust out of his eyes, during a visit to the state prison.—*Portland Courier.*

The Wheeling Times states that there are thirteen steam engines in operation in that town, many of which are of the largest class.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.

Melancholy Intelligence.—We have seen an extract of a letter from Maj. Dougherty, agent of the Pawnees, to his brother, which says that the Small Pox has been committing dreadful ravages among the Pawnee Indians. Nearly the whole of one tribe (the Pawnee Republic) of about 3,500 souls, have been swept off—the number dying daily being so great that they had not been able to bury them. The cause of the disease being so fatal among them is, that they immediately plunge into the water as soon as the fever makes its appearance—thus driving the disease inwardly. Scarcely an instance is known of recovery when they are attacked by this terrible malady.—*Repub.*

SALT in Europe is a monopoly of Government. In France a law exists, that if any person manufactures it for his own use, even if he draws a bucket of water from the ocean and convert it into salt, he shall be sent to the galleys.

According to Hassel there are about one hundred and twenty millions of pounds of salt annually manufactured in Prussia.

Madawaska.—A special session of the Executive Council of the State of Maine was held on the 7th inst. to take into consideration the late proceedings at this settlement. By communications from the general government, it appears that "prompt measures were adopted by the President, through the interposition of the representative of the British government at Washington, to procure the release of the persons who had taken part in these transactions." The President also desires the governor to prevent any further collision with the British authorities, or any "unnecessary exertion of authority over the contested ground," as the early meeting of Congress affords a prospect of bringing matters to a close, in a manner consistent with the rights and dignity of all concerned. For these reasons, the Council did not recommend any measures which might lead to collision with the British.

By their advice, however, the Governor has issued a general order to the militia, to "be in readiness to meet such requisitions as circumstances and the laws of the State may require, and as the President of the United States may deem necessary for the protection of our citizens and territory."

On the 29th of last month, a public dinner was given at Nashville, Tennessee, to Major Eaton. The company was large and respectable. The last of the regular toasts is as follows:

"*Woman:*—Where woman is the theme, palsied be the hand, and blistered the tongue that could be raised but to defend her, or speak but to praise her."

Mr. Clay.—Duff Green, of the U. S. Telegraph, has been laboring to bring about a desertion of Mr. Clay by the National Republicans, promising his support, if they would take Mr. Wirt, or some other man who is not so obnoxious to this Editor. The Alexandria Gazette treats the proposition as it deserves, in the following language:

"No sir! the proposition is rejected by *one*, at least, of Mr. Clay's friends. We meet you on 'no middle or neutral ground.' Our candidate is before the people; his nomination will be strengthened by the Baltimore Convention.—He never has, never will, make a *bargain.* His friends never will make one for him. If you choose to support Mr. Clay—it is well. As for ourselves, we are uncompromising. We go for the country and its interests, and *for Mr. Clay*, as the man who is best capable to support those interests. We will not meet his late opponents or revilers on 'neutral or middle ground,' though we should be glad to see them honestly surrendering prejudice, laying aside [illegible] ments, and uniting with us in elevating the most capable, the most honest, and the most faithful to the Constitution."

The following edifying reflections, beautifully expressed, are part of the editorials of the Charleston Southern Patriot, on the day preceding the public thanksgiving and prayer in South-Carolina:—

"To-morrow is a day assigned for the offices of religious adoration—for duties that momentarily separate us from the tasks and toils, the cares and contentions, that tarnish our daily lives with more or less of the dross of all earthly pursuits. We shall, for that short period at least, silence the din and dissonance of political controversy. We shall, for a season, bury the hoarse discords which have surrounded us, marring all the harmonies of life. We shall temporarily banish the disputatious spirit which has sown thorns in the path of social enjoyment. We shall, in our communings with better things, dismiss, it is hoped, the bitter remembrances and idle vaunts of party. We shall, in short, for that brief space, re-open a train of associations which belong to the day and the offices with which it is connected, and which, being unworn in the conflicts of ordinary life, and untainted by merely selfish or sordid impulses, connect us with brighter thoughts and purer feelings, than any which dwell within the sphere of our imperfect humanity.

The thoughts of triumph, the desires of ambition, the images of forth-coming contests, or of by-gone defeats, which dry up the springs of the heart, embitter the temper, and enfeeble the social spirit, shall be rebuked in the prevalence of the holy influences that sanctify a day of general prayer. They shall bear no association with the all-pervading purity of that sentiment of love by which this short span of our existence claims to be hallowed and ennobled. Let each one, then, enter the Temples of Religious Truth, in the spirit which should purify the affections from the contamination of these things. Let our aspirations of thankfulness carry with them no touch of remembered irritation, or cherished revenge, to soil their purity, or dim their brightness. Let our invocations, that the past may be forgotten and the future blessed, include the prayer of patriotism, that peace may, through all the borders of this vexed, divided and distracted State, speedily spread her influence, bringing 'healing in her wings.'

UNNATURAL MARRIAGE.

The Philadelphia Chronicle of yesterday publishes the following under the above title.

"Rumor, with her hundred and one tongues, has been exceedingly industrious, for the last week, upon a very singular circumstance, being no other than that of a man, residing in North Second street, heretofore considered a highly respectable citizen, and the father of two or three grown up children, having married his own *sister!* and in a comparatively short time subsequent to the death of his first wife.

"The excitement produced by so extraordinary an act, seems extensively to pervade all classes, and several societies to which he belongs, have made arrangements for expelling him immediately. Report confidently asserts that warrants have been issued for their apprehension, by the city authorities, that he absconded and has not been taken; and that the woman after having had a hearing, was bound over to the Mayor's Court, in the sum of one thousand dollars."

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The Boston papers of Tuesday, bring us the result, in part, of the election held in that city on Monday, together with returns from a few of the neighboring towns. In ten out of the twelve Wards in Boston, the votes stood, for Lincoln, Nat. Republican candidate for Governor, 2151; Lathrop, Anti masonic, 491; Morton, Jackson, 393. Thirteen towns in the vicinity, including Salem and Charlestown, give Lincoln 2520, Lathrop 718, Morton 867.

KENTUCKY.—The Legislature of this State assembled on the 7th instant. In the Senate, the Lieutenant Governor of the State presides; *James Stonestreet* was elected Clerk, and *Benj. Pollard* assistant Clerk. In the House of Representatives JOHN J. CRITTENDEN was nominated for Speaker, and no other person being named, he was elected nem. con. *R. S. Todd* was elected Clerk without opposition.

On Tuesday the Senate pssed a resolution fixing on Thursday the 10th for the election of United States' Senator, in which resolution it was expected the other House would concur.

The Governor's Message was communicated to the two Houses on Tuesday. It states that his reason for anticipating the usual time for the session was to refer the appointment of Senator to the Representatives of the People, to whom it belongs, in season to have the State fully represented in the Senate from the commencement of the session. The Message is confined to a view of topics of a local or State character.

WILKESBARRE, Pa. Nov. 2.

Melancholy Occurrence.—We understand a distressing occurrence took place, a few days since in Plymouth—the particulars, we are informed, are the following: A man by the name of Heacock procured a keg of powder for the purpose of blasting.—Having taken out the head of the cask, he took a small quantity in his hand to ascertain its ignitible qualities; but unhappily in communicating the fire, a spark was conveyed to the cask, and the whole quantity, consisting of about twenty-five pounds, instantly exploded. Mr. Heacock and wife, together with a little girl, were shockingly burnt and mutilated, and nearly all the furniture of the house destroyed. The little girl has since died, and the life of Mr. Heacock is despaired of. This adds another awful warning to those who have occasion for the use of powder.

The following extract of a letter from a most intelligent and highly respectable source to the East of us, corroborates the view which we have taken of the political speculation upon the strength of Anti masonry:

"The Anti-masons were *deceived and betrayed* at Baltimore. They were told that Mr. Clay would be instantly given up, and acted on that conviction.—They were much astonished to find their mistake."

A NEW STATE.

We find the following in the Richmond Whig:

"A voluminous writer in the Lexington (Va.) Intelligencer, urges a division of the Commonwealth—running the line along the top of the Blue Ridge.—The Staunton Spectator pronounces his reasons substantial, and acknowledges they are such as have been preparing it some time for the measure.—Whenever that measure is submitted to the people, a thing will happen not very common—both sides will vote for it."

Massachusetts voted for a political division when Maine became a State, but there was no geographical connexion between the two territories.

The late Disturbance at Hudson, N.Y.—The disturbances at this place made for the purpose of breaking up religious meetings under the influence of the Rev. Mr. Maffit, have been greatly magnified. "They were," says a New-York paper, "the result of the evil spirit of a single individual; and what was construed into half a riot, was only the effect of a panic in a meeting, and an attempt of friends from without to obtain admittance, to prevent difficulty, and allay apprehension. The citizens of Hudson are in no wise compromised in the transaction to their discredit—and the individual who occasioned the difficulty has been very promptly arrested, tried, and convicted, according to law."

It is stated in Dwight's Travels in Germany as a singular coincidence, that the Prussians celebrate their day of Freedom, as they style it, on the same day that we commemorate the Independence of our country. As the 4th of July was the day of the second capitulation of Paris, the Prussian King ordered that a religious festival should annually be held on that day, and be ushered in by the ringing of bells.

CHAMBERSBURG, Nov. 15.

New Improvement.—There is now being erected in our borough, by a company of our citizens, a Mill-house, 150 feet long, 50 wide, and three stories in height, in which it is contemplated to place *eight machines* for the manufacture of Straw Paper. It is situated on the site of the old paper mill, and will require nearly all the water power of the Falling Spring. This extensive establishment is expected to be in operation early the ensuing spring—when disbursements for the raw material, workmen, transportation, &c. of an immense amount, drawn from a distance for the produce of our labor, will diffuse wealth and activity in our community. We wish the enterprising proprietors success in their undertaking.—*Repos.*

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.

Alleged Murderer caught.—We learn that two of our most active and vigilant police officers, Messrs. John Stewart and Simeon Hays, succeeded this morning in arresting SIMON EICHOLTZ, a fugitive from justice, from Pennsylvania, who stands charged with the crime of murder perpetrated on a certain Jno. Lynch, some months since in the city of Lancaster. A proclamation had been issued by the Governor of Pennsylvania, describing Eicholtz, and offering 200 dollars reward for his apprehension. As already stated, he was arrested as above this morning, and being taken before Justice Sheppard, was committed to prison, to await the requisition of the executive of that State.

We learn that the Small Pox made its appearance recently at the Savage factory, about 15 miles from Baltimore; and at the last accounts, thirty persons were afflicted with that loathsome disorder.

Chief Justice Marshall has recovere his health sufficiently to enable him to walk out, and hop, we expect, by this time, left Philadelphia for the South.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Nov. 16, 1831.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received *one hundred and seventy-five dollars*, transmitted anonymously thro' the Post-Office, as 'a balance acknowledged at the Custom House, to be due unto the United States, by a member of the Catholic Church.'

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15.

TREATY WITH TURKEY.

By the arrival of the Pavilion, Capt. Devalcourt, which sailed on the 21st Sept. from Smyrna, we have received the important intelligence that the Treaty with Turkey has been confirmed by the Grand Seignor, and that the relations of the United States with the Porte are placed on the footing of the most favored nation.

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Proclamation issued by the Polish Commander-in-Chief after the army had retired from Warsaw:—

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The Louisiana Planter, or a Game at High Life.

This distinguished personage in his career through the country appears to have come to a pause in New-York.—A friend has furnished us with some account of the gentleman's late sojourn in this town, from which our N. York and Baltimore friends will learn that we Portland folks have some cause to sympathise with them.

He arrived here from the West, an entire stranger, and without letters—calling himself Franklin W. Lee, a planter from Louisiana, travelling for his health. He very soon let it be known that himself and a younger brother owned two sugar plantations—the average income of which was some 10 or 12,000 dollars per annum. These were startling facts, to let out, away down East here, and when taken in connexion with a pair of *large gold-mounted spectacles* that bestrided his nose, were considered sufficient evidence that Mr. Lee was a very wealthy, and of course a very great and worthy man—a first-rate gentleman. The good people of Portland soon gave him to understand that such was the opinion they entertained of him, and they should treat him accordingly. Mr. Lee was aware of the importance of following up his advantage: he played the gentleman to perfection—gave dinners—affected the epicure—knew every body's friends & acquaintances in the South—and thus managed to get himself into the first society in the place. There was nothing like Mr. Lee, the great Louisiana planter; there was no having a small or large party without him.

These things went along smoothly for a few days, when all of a sudden, Mr. Lee was numbered among the missing—having left some of his new friends *minus* a few hundred dollars.

He pretended to have large deposits in the U. S. Bank, for the convenience of drawing through the several branches as he travelled the country; he accordingly drew for S1000, deposited the check in the branch bank for collection, and being a little short, obtained a few hundred dollars of some friends until the check should be paid.

The Sunday preceding his departure rumor reached town of an insurrection among the negroes in Louisiana. This was alarming news to Mr. Lee; his younger brother was on the plantations and might be murdered by the blacks, while he was in the north, drinking champaigne for his health. It was too much for his tender sensibilities, it entirely unmanned him—he walked the room in agony, until at length a flood of tears came to his relief. Under these distressing circumstances, he determined to start the next morning for the west, and accordingly did so, leaving his creditors to receive their pay when the check was paid, which in due time came back *protested.*

After leaving Portland, he was first heard from at Lowell, Mass. where he passed by the name of Jones, and subsequently at Providence, where he had resumed the name of Lee; and lastly at New-York, where he was arrested by the name of Bernard Watson, & where it is presumed, he will find it convenient to exchange his gold spectacles for a pair of goggles, to keep the granite dust out of his eyes, during a visit to the state prison.—*Portland Courier.*

The Wheeling Times states that there are thirteen steam engines in operation in that town, many of which are of the largest class.

St. Louis, Nov. 1.

Melancholy Intelligence.—We have seen an extract of a letter from Maj. Dougherty, agent of the Pawnees, to his brother, which says that the Small Pox has been committing dreadful ravages among the Pawnee Indians. Nearly the whole of one tribe (the Pawnee Republic) of about 3.500 souls, have been swept off—the number dying daily being so great that they had not been able to bury them. The cause of the disease being so fatal among them is, that they immediately plunge into the water as soon as the fever makes its appearance—thus driving the disease inwardly. Scarcely an instance is known of recovery when they are attacked by this terrible malady.—*Repub.*

Salt in Europe is a monopoly of Government. In France a law exists, that if any person manufactures it for his own use, even if he draws a bucket of water from the ocean and convert it into salt, he shall be sent to the galleys.

According to Hassel there are about one hundred and twenty millions of pounds of salt annually manufactured in Prussia.

Madawasca.—A special session of the Executive Council of the State of Maine was held on the 7th inst. to take into consideration the late proceedings at this settlement. By communications from the general government, it appears that "prompt measures were adopted by the President, through the interposition of the representative of the British government at Washington, to procure the release of the persons who had taken part in these transactions." The President also desires the governor to prevent any further collision with the British authorities, or any "unnecessary exertion of authority over the contested ground," as the early meeting of Congress affords a prospect of bringing matters to a close, in a manner consistent with the rights and dignity of all concerned. For these reasons, the Council did not recommend any measures which might lead to collision with the British.

By their advice, however, the Governor has issued a general order to the militia, to "be in readiness to meet such requisitions as circumstances and the laws of the State may require, and as the President of the United States may deem necessary for the protection of our citizens and territory."

On the 29th of last month, a public dinner was given at Nashville, Tennessee, to Major Eaton. The company was large and respectable. The last of the regular toasts is as follows:

"*Woman*:—Where woman is the theme, palsied be the hand, and blistered the tongue that could be raised but to defend her, or speak but to praise her."

Mr. Clay—Duff Green, of the U. S. Telegraph, has been laboring to bring about a desertion of Mr. Clay by the National Republicans, promising his support, if they would take Mr. Wirt, or some other man who is not so obnoxious to this Editor. The Alexandria Gazette treats the proposition as it deserves, in the following language:

"No sir! the proposition is rejected by *one*, at least, of Mr. Clay's friends. We meet you on 'no middle or neutral ground.' Our candidate is before the people; his nomination will be strengthened by the Baltimore Convention — He never has, never will, make a *bargain*. His friends never will make one for him. If you choose to support Mr Clay—it is well. As for ourselves, we are uncompromising. We go for the country and its interests, and *for Mr Clay*, as the man who is best capable to support those interests. We will not meet his late opponents or revilers on 'neutral or middle ground,' though we should be glad to see them honestly surrendering prejudice, laying aside party feeling, declaring their true sentiments, and uniting with us in elevating the most capable, the most honest, and the most faithful to the Constitution."

The following edifying reflections, beautifully expressed, are part of the editorials of the Charleston Southern Patriot, on the day preceding the public thanksgiving and prayer in South-Carolina:

"To-morrow is a day assigned for the offices of religious adoration—for duties that momentarily separate us from the tasks and toils, the cares and contentions, that tarnish our daily lives with more or less of the dross of all earthly pursuits. We shall, for that short period at least, silence the din and dissonance of political controversy. We shall, for a season, bury the hoarse discords which have surrounded us, marring all the harmonies of life. We shall temporarily banish the disputatious spirit which has sown thorns in the path of social enjoyment. We shall, in our communings with better things, dismiss, it is hoped, the bitter remembrances and idle vaunts of party. We shall, in short, for that brief space, re-open a train of associations which belong to the day and the offices with which it is connected, and which, being unworn in the conflicts of ordinary life, and untainted by merely selfish or sordid impulses, connect us with brighter thoughts and purer feelings, than any which dwell within the sphere of our imperfect humanity.

The thoughts of triumph, the desires of ambition, the images of forth-coming contests, or of by-gone defeats, which dry up the springs of the heart, embitter the temper, and enfeeble the social spirit, shall be rebuked in the prevalence of the holy influences that sanctify a day of general prayer. They shall bear no association with the all pervading purity of that sentiment of love by which this short span of our existence claims to be hallowed and ennobled. Let each one, then, enter the Temples of Religious Truth, in the spirit which should purify the affections from the contamination of these things. Let our aspirations of thankfulness carry with them no touch of remembered irritation, or cherished revenge, to soil their purity, or dim their brightness. Let our invocations, that the past may be forgotten and the future blessed, include the prayer of patriotism, that peace may, through all the borders of this vexed, divided and distracted State, speedily spread her influence, bringing 'healing in her wings.'

UNNATURAL MARRIAGE.

The Philadelphia Chronicle of yesterday publishes the following under the above title.

"Rumor, with her hundred and one tongues, has been exceedingly industrious, for the last week, upon a very singular circumstance, being no other than that of a man, residing in North Second street, heretofore considered a highly respectable citizen, and the father of two or three grown up children, having married his own *sister!* and in a comparatively short time subsequent to the death of his first wife.

"The excitement produced by so extraordinary an act, seems extensively to pervade all classes, and several societies to which he belongs, have made arrangements for expelling him immediately. Report confidently asserts that warrants have been issued for their apprehension, by the city authorities, that he absconded and has not been taken; and that the woman after having had a hearing, was bound over to the Mayor's Court, in the sum of one thousand dollars."

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The Boston papers of Tuesday, bring us the result, in part, of the election held in that city on Monday, together with returns from a few of the neighboring towns. In ten out of the twelve Wards in Boston, the votes stood, for Lincoln, Nat. Republican candidate for Governor, 2151; Lathrop, Anti masonic, 491; Morton, Jackson, 393. Thirteen towns in the vicinity, including Salem and Charlestown, give Lincoln 2520, Lathrop 718, Morton 867.

KENTUCKY.—The Legislature of this State assembled on the 7th instant. In the Senate, the Lieutenant Governor of the State presides; *James Stonestreet* was elected Clerk, and *Benj. Pollard* assistant Clerk. In the House of Representatives John J. Crittenden was nominated for Speaker, and no other person being named, he was elected nem. con. *R. S Todd* was elected Clerk without opposition.

On Tuesday the Senate pssed a resolution fixing on Thursday the 10th for the election of United States' Senator, in which resolution it was expected the other House would concur.

The Governor's Message was communicated to the two Houses on Tuesday. It states that his reason for anticipating the usual time for the session was to refer the appointment of Senator to the Representatives of the People, to whom it belongs, in season to have the State fully represented in the Senate from the commencement of the session. The Message is confined to a view of topics of a local or State character.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. Nov. 2.

Melancholy Occurrence—We understand a distressing occurrence took place, a few days since in Plymouth—the particulars, were the following: A man by the name of Heacock procured a keg of powder for the purpose of blasting.—Having taken out the head of the cask, he took a small quantity in his hand to ascertain its ignitible qualities; but unhappily in communicating the fire, a spark was conveyed to the cask, and the whole quantity, consisting of about twenty five pounds, instantly exploded. Mr. Heacock and wife, together with a little girl, were shockingly burnt and mutilated, and nearly all the furniture of the house destroyed. The little girl has since died, and the life of Mr. Heacock is despaired of. This adds another awful warning to those who have occasion for the use of powder.

The following extract of a letter from a most intelligent and highly respectable source to the East of us, corroborates the view which we have taken of the political speculation upon the strength of Anti masonry:

"The Anti-masons were *deceived and betrayed* at Baltimore. They were told that Mr. Clay would be instantly given up, and acted on that conviction.—They were much astonished to find their mistake."

A NEW STATE.

We find the following in the Richmond Whig:

"A voluminous writer in the Lexington (Va) Intelligencer, urges a division of the Commonwealth—running the line along the top of the Blue Ridge.—The Staunton Spectator pronounces his reasons substantial, and acknowledges they are such as have been preparing it some time for the measure.—Whenever that measure is submitted to the people, a thing will happen not very common—both sides will vote for it."

Masachusetts voted for a political division when Maine became a State, but there was no geographical connexion between the two territories.

The late Disturbance at Hudson, N.Y.—The disturbances at this place made for the purpose of breaking up religious meetings under the influence of the Rev. Mr. Maffit, have been greatly magnified. "They were," says a New-York paper, "the result of the evil spirit of a single individual; and what was construed into half a riot, was only the effect of a panic in a meeting, and an attempt of friends from without to obtain admittance, to prevent difficulty, and allay apprehension. The citizens of Hudson are in no wise compromised in the transaction to their discredit—and the individual who occasioned the difficulty has been very promptly arrested, tried, and convicted, according to law."

It is stated in Dwight's Travels in Germany as a singular coincidence, that the Prussians celebrate their day of Freedom, as they style it, on the same day that we commemorate the Independence of our country. As the 4th of July was the day of the second capitulation of Paris, the Prussian King ordered that a religious festival should annually be held on that day, and be ushered in by the ringing of bells.

Chambersburg, Nov. 15.

New Improvement.—There is now being erected in our borough, by a company of our citizens, a Mill-house, 150 feet long, 50 wide, and three stories in height, in which it is contemplated to place *eight machines* for the manufacture of Straw Paper. It is situated on the site of the old paper mill, and will require nearly all the water power of the Falling Spirng. This extensive establishment is expected to be in operation early the ensuing spring—when disbursements for the raw material, workmen, transportation, &c. of an immense amount, drawn from a distance for the produce of our labor, will diffuse wealth and activity in our community. We wish the enterprising proprietors success in their undertaking.—*Repos.*

Baltimore, Nov. 17.

Alleged Murderer caught.—We learn that two of our most active and vigilant police officers, Messrs. John Stewart and Simeon Hays, succeeded this morning in arresting Simon Eicholtz, a fugitive from justice, from Pennsylvania, who stands charged with the crime of murder perpetrated on a certain Jno. Lynch, some months since in the city of Lancaster. A proclamation had been issued by the Governor of Pennsylvania, describing Eicholtz, and offering 200 dollars reward for his apprehension. As already stated, he was arrested as above this morning, and being taken before Justice Sheppard, was committed to prison, to await the requisition of the executive of that State.

We learn that the Small Pox made its appearance recently at the Savage factory, about 15 miles from Baltimore; and at the last accounts, thirty persons were afflicted with that loathsome disorder.

Chief Justice Marshall has recovere his health sufficiently to enable him to walk out, and has, we expect, by this time, left Philadelphia for the South.

Treasury Department,
Nov. 16, 1831.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received *one hundred and seventy five dollars*, transmitted anonymously thro' the Post-Office, as a balance acknowledged at the Confessional, to be due unto the United States, by a member of the Catholic Church.

New-York, Nov. 15.

TREATY WITH TURKEY.

By the arrival of the Pavonia, Capt. Devanport, which sailed on the 21st Sept. from Smyrna, we have received the important intelligence that the Treaty with Turkey has been confirmed by the Grand Seignior, and that the relations of the United States with the Porte are placed on the footing of the most favored nation.

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FARMS FOR RENT.

WILL be Offered for Rent, by Public Outcry, on *Friday the 2d day of December next*, on the premises,

A Farm,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the road to Hunters-Town, containing 220 ACRES, more or less—the improvements on which are a

Log House, Log Barn,

a well near the door, and an Orchard.

—ALSO—

On Saturday the 3d of December next, on the premises,

A Farm,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about 6 miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike Road to York, containing 200 ACRES, more or less—the improvements on which are a 2 story

Log House, good Barn,

well of water near the door, &c.

Vendue to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on each day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

CORNELIUS LOTT,
Executor of George Bercaw, dec'd.

Nov. 15. tv

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Sold at Public Sale, on *Saturday the 3d day of December next*, on the premises, by adjournment,

A Tract of Land,

CONTAINING

230 ACRES,

more or less, late the property of WM. BIGHAM, deceased, situate in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert S. Grier, David Roth and others. The improvements are one

two-story Log House, a double Log Barn,

with other Out-buildings; an excellent well of water with a pump convenient to the door; an Orchard, and a great number of other Fruit-trees; and a sufficiency of Timber and Meadow for the farm.—ALSO,

A Tenant-house, with Out-buildings.

The Property will be sold together or divided to suit purchasers, and will be sold on that day. Persons wishing to view the property, will call on Mrs. Bigham, who resides on the farm.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when due attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

JACOB MYERS, *Ex'r.*

Nov. 15. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of Orphans' Court of Adams county, the Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on *Friday the 25th, and Saturday the 26th of November next*, at 12 o'clock, M. on each day, on the premises, the following REAL ESTATE, part of the Estate of JACOB GILBERT, deceased, viz.:

One Tract,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Nicholas Bear and Benjamin Blubaugh, containing FIVE ACRES, on which are erected a Log

House and Stable,

also a small Orchard and a never-failing spring of water. This Tract will be sold on the 25th of November next ——ALSO,

Two Lots of Ground,

Adjoining each other, in the town of Mummasburg, Adams county, containing 49 Perches each, and adjoining lands of Solomon Hartman and Abraham Mumma. Said last described Tracts will be sold on the 26th of November next.

Attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known on the days of sale, by DAVID WILLS, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 18. ts

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 10th day of December next*, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

part of the Estate of JACOB GILBERT, deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Long, John Rex, Henry Bender and others, containing

118 ACRES,

and allowance, of Patented Land, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded

Dwelling-house, &

Stone Back Building, which has been kept as a TAVERN, a Bank Barn, Tenant-house, and Smith-shop. There are two wells of good water and two Orchards on the premises.

Attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known on the day of sale, by DAVID WILLS, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Nov. 15. ts

Trial List—Nov. Term, 1831.

Andrew Forney & wife	vs. Peter Beisel.
Daniel Mark's use	vs. Gabriel Meals.
John Moura's use	vs. Henry Colstock.
Mathew Sturgeon	vs. W. Sturgeon's A.
Wm. Weakly's Ex'r	vs. Mary Weakly.

Nov. 8. tc

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 16th day of December next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William M'Pherson, the heirs of John Sweney, deceased, the heirs of J. M'Conaughy, deceased, and others, containing

235 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded

Dwelling-house,

a Log Barn, a good well of water, and an Orchard. There is a good proportion of excellent Woodland, and fine Meadow.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

A Tract of unimproved Land,

Situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Dennis M'Guire, John Robinson and others, containing NINETY ACRES, more or less.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

Two Lots of Ground,

In Mummasburg, adjoining —— Hosler, and fronting on the Turnpike.—To be sold as the Estate of WM. HAMILTON, deceased.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JAMES BLACK, }
JESSE HAMILTON, } *Adm's.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Nov. 8. ts

☞ If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be RENTED.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 26th day of November next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of JOHN FICKES, Esq. deceased, containing

21 ACRES

and 38 Perches, with allowance, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjacent to the town of Petersburg, (York Springs,) adjoining lands of Fletcher Moorhead, Jacob Gardner and others, on which are erected a large and convenient two-story

Brick House & Kitchen,

a Brick Spring-house, a double Barn, and frame Wood-house. There is a never-failing spring of water convenient to the house and barn, with a fountain pump near the kitchen door. About 7 acres of the above Tract are cleared, and under good fence; the remainder covered with excellent Timber. There is an Orchard of Peach and Apple Trees on the premises.

—ALSO—

A Town Lot,

adjoining the Town of Petersburg.

—ALSO—

A Lot of Ground,

in the town of Petersburg, on which are erected a Frame

House and Stable.

A stream of water runs through this Lot.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

JACOB FICKES, & }
PETER H. SMITH, } *Adm's.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 4. ts

$10 REWARD.

LEFT the service of the subscriber, living in Straban township, Adams county, on the 15th ult. a NEGRO MAN, named

Samuel Armstrong,

aged about 58 years; above 6 feet high, and stout made; is lame; and has a large white mark on one of his legs above the ancle. He has with him two hats, one fur, and the other wool; and two coats, one blue, the other white—his other clothing not recollected.—The above Reward will be given for such information as will enable me to get him again.

PHILIP GRAFT.

Nov. 15. 5t

Bank of Gettysburg,

NOVEMBER 1, 1831.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a DIVIDEND of ***3 per cent.*** for the last 6 months, payable on or after Monday the 7th inst. By order,

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

Nov. 8. 3t

Gettysburg & Petersburg TURNPIKE.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Road Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

One Dollar & Fifty Cents,

on each Share, for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 25th inst.

WALTER SMITH, *Sec'y.*

Nov. 7. 3t

Ten Dollars Reward.

LEFT the service of the subscriber, living near Gettysburg, Adams county, on the 16th ult. a Colored Girl, named JOANNA, about 19 years of age, middle-sized, pleasant when spoken to, has nine years to serve; had on when she went away, a domestic blue and white calico, sun-bonnet of the same, and a pair of fine shoes. The above Reward will be given to any person giving information so that I get her again.

ANN CRAWFORD.

Nov. 8. 3t

Lectures on Chemistry.

IT is proposed to deliver a course of Lectures on this interesting and useful science, in which its principles will be familiarly explained, and elucidated by numerous experiments. The whole of the proceeds of these lectures will be appropriated to procuring Apparatus for the use of the Gettysburg Female Academy. The first Lecture will be delivered GRATIS, on the evening of *Tuesday the 22d inst.* at half past six o'clock, at the Female Academy, when the terms, which shall be moderate, will be made known. It is hoped that those who would engage in a study so delightful and amusing, and all who feel friendly to our design, will favor us with their attendance.

Nov. 1. tl

STRAYS.

THREE head of Horned CATTLE came to the subscriber, living near Millers-Town, on the 3d of October last—two of which are Heifers, one entirely black, the other black and white—the third a steer, and red and white. Neither of them appears to be above three years old.

JAMES MOORE.

Nov. 8. 3t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Over and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Over and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Over and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 28th day of November next*—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 25th day of October, A. D. 1831.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Grand Jury—Nov. Term.

Straban—Peter Hulick, John Dickson, jr.
Conowago—Nicholas Ginter, John Emlet.
Menallen—George Stauter, Levi Greist.
Tyrone—Jacob Smith, William Miller.
Berwick—George Hinns, Isaac Wolf.
Cumberland—Joseph Walker, James Boyd, John Plank, Robert Thompson.
Huntington—John Sadler.
Mountjoy—Samuel Durboraw, John Adair.
Hamiltonban—David M'Millan, John Ferree, Isaac Robinson.
Gettysburg—John Slentz, Jacob Lefever.
Mountpleasant—Samuel Swope.
Hamilton—Daniel E. Fahnestock.

—ON—

General Jury.

Franklin township—Robert Morrison, David Wills, Nicholas Mark, Alexander Caldwell, Thomas M'Knight.
Berwick—Jacob Newman, George Slagle, John Barnitz, Daniel Geiselman, Henry Lilly.
Huntington—John Gardner, Thomas Stephens, Abraham Trostle, Templeton Brandon.
Mountpleasant—Jacob Diehl, jr. Joseph Rider, Anderson Ewing.
Mountjoy—John Black, Silas M. Horner, Jesse D. Newman, Joseph O. Thompson.
Hamiltonban—Wm. White, Jacob Weldy, David Stewart, Joseph Baugher.
Germany—William Winrott, Joseph Fink, Michael Snyder.
Hamilton—George Brown.
Gettysburg—Samuel Fahnestock, David Ziegler.
Straban—Jacob Cassatt, jr. Isaac Brinkerhoff.
Reading—David White.
Menallen—John Dillon.

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 25th day of November inst.*, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following *REAL ESTATE*, viz.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Jesse D. Newman, Jacob Hartman, and others, containing 15 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

two-story log Dwelling-house,

with a well of water at the door, a double Log Barn, and an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *James Collins.*

ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Fleshman, James Lockhart and others, containing 53 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a 1½ story

Log Dwelling-house,

double Log Barn, Log Spring-house, and two Orchards. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *John Schlosser.*

ALSO,

In pursuance of a Writ of Levari Facias,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Hartzell, Adam Forney and Philip Hartzell, containing about 14 Acres and 151 Perches, on which are erected a two-story Log Dwelling-house, Log Stable, Tanyard, Log Shop, Log Mill-house, and an Orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Samuel Neely.*

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 8, 1831. } ts

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOHN MILLER,

deceased, to wit:—Samuel Miller, John Miller, (whose share is transferred by deed to Frederick Snyder,) Andrew Miller, and Moses Miller—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Monday the 28th day of November next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 4. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JOHN SHRIVER,

Esq. deceased, to wit:—Elizabeth, intermarried with John Miller, whose share is assigned to David Miller, Magdalena, intermarried with Joseph Heagy, and the heirs of Mary, who was intermarried with David Werner, (who died before the said John Shriver,) to wit: Margaret Werner, and James Werner, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Monday the 28th day of November next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 4. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOHN DIETRICK,

deceased, to wit:—John Dietrick, Christiana, intermarried with Abraham Peters, Joseph Dietrick, Peter Dietrick, and Abraham Dietrick—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Monday the 28th day of November next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 4. tc

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FALL & WINTER Goods.

DAVER & ZIEGLER,

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a Stock of GOODS suitable to the Season, of a quality and prices which will be a sufficient inducement to attract the attention of any person who is disposed ☞ *to buy Good and Handsome Goods* CHEAP. They have come to the determination of doing principally a

Cash and Country Produce

business; therefore, their old Customers and the Public generally, (to whom they return thanks for past favors) may rest assured of purchasing Goods on the most reasonable terms—as they will not suffer themselves to be undersold by any house in the County.—They have enlarged their Store room, and also invested, in addition to their former Stock, about FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS. ☞ Their Stock of Goods consists of a General Assortment of the following articles, viz.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES
China, Glass & Queens-ware,
(A NEW STYLE.)
Hardware. Plated Saddlery
LEGHORN, STRAW, GIMP, NAVARINO, AND DUNSTABLE BONNETS,
COACH TRIMMINGS, &c.
A General Assortment of
Classical and Theological BOOKS,
STOVES, of all patterns,

A first-rate quality of Nova-Scotia **GRINDSTONES, &c. &c.**

They deem it needless to give a further detail of Articles, as they keep a General Assortment. All they ask is a call from their friends, and they may rest assured of not going away dissatisfied.

Gettysburg, Sept. 27. tf

Extensive Manufactory OF PLATED WARES,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

JOHN WALLACE,

(Late of the well-known Firm of Wallace & Proctor, in Carlisle,)

TAKES this opportunity of informing the Public, that he has purchased the Establishment of MILLER & LITTLE, on East Middle-street, Gettysburg, where he is now manufacturing all kinds of

PLATED SADDLERY,
Harness & Carriage Mountings, &c.

of a superior quality—of which a full supply will always be kept on hand.—It is well known, that at his Establishment in Carlisle, he was enabled to sell his wares lower than they could be purchased for in the Cities; and he is determined that his Establishment in Gettysburg shall be conducted upon the same principles.

☞ All orders from abroad for any article in his line, shall be attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Aug. 16. tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL *PLATING Establishment,*

GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS,
Coach and Gig Mounting,
Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,
BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,
WINKERS & PADS,
Top and Trace Finishers,
ORNAMENTS,
of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

☞ All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. tf

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col. RICHARD BROWN, situate in Straban township, Adams county, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advan-

380 ACRES,

more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which are a two story

Brick HOUSE,

BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shewn by the Tenant, on the premises. ☞ For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. M'PHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 15. tf

☞ Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

M. C. CLARKSON

HAS JUST RECEIVED
A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

comprising almost every article in his line, from a *Mouse-trap* to an *Anvil.*

HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF

CEDAR WARE,
BASKETS,
Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &
LIGHTNING RODS,
With Brass Points.